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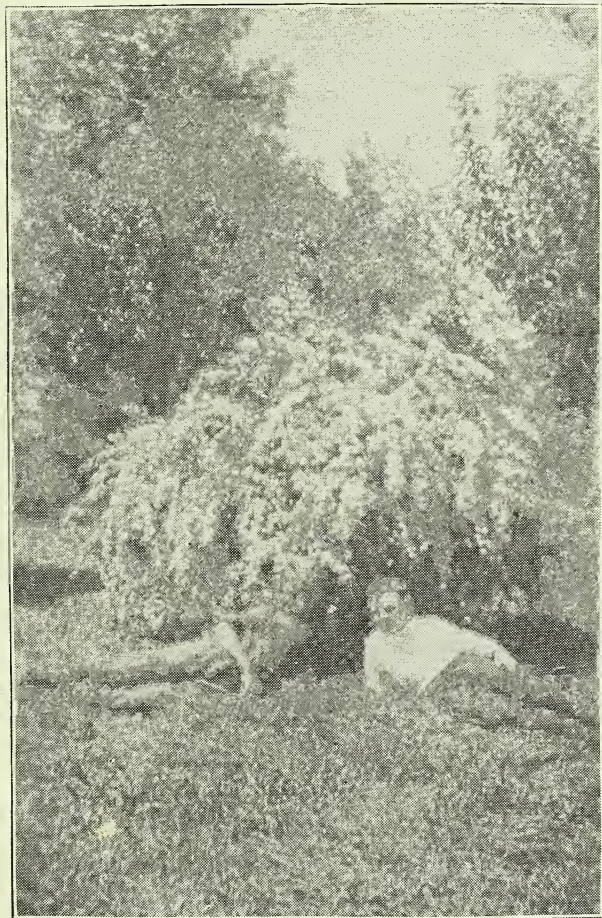
APR 3-1917

INDEXED.

HINTS ON FRUIT GROWING

IN

S O U T H D A K O T A



SPIREA IN FULL BLOOM AT OUR HOME

By A. A. FRESEMAN, Proprietor of the

LENNOX NURSERY AND FRUIT GARDENS

Address

Lennox, Lincoln County, South Dakota

LENNOX NURSERY

—AND—

FRUIT GARDENS

A. A. FRESEMAN, Prop.

Fruit, Forest, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens,
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SURGEON

South Main Street Opposite City Park

Phone No. 48-B

LENNOX, S. D.

APR 9 1917

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN GROWING FRUIT IN LINCOLN COUNTY, SOUTH DAKOTA

In presenting this 35 years' experience in growing fruit and trees in Lincoln County, South Dakota, I do not wish to lead the public to assume, that I know it all about growing fruit in this Northern climate. Neither do I wish to leave the impression, that I am the only one, in this territory who has made this great study the principal aim in life.

Many, are the students who have devoted their entire physical and mental energies to explore the mystery of nature's development in plant life. Years of experimental work, with many disappointments has been the lot of many of us, before we accomplished any thing of much value, but by untiring efforts, that persistent TRY AGAIN will eventually be crowned with success.

We are all interested in tree culture, we love and enjoy the beauties and comforts that nature provides for us, if we give her only a part of our spare time and attention. We realize what a comfort it is to man and beast to be harbored in the shelter of a nice grove during the severe winters, when the terrific winds and the blinding snow sweeps over the plains of this Northern territory. And when the winter is gradually crowded into oblivion, when the buds on the trees and shrubs begin to swell, when we hear the musical strains of the many happy birds that have returned to their Northern Rendezvous among our groves and orchards, we may know that spring is near, and finally when the stored energy so long confined within the bud, begins to revolt and unfolds its hidden beauty to mankind, when the fragrance of the beautiful bloom difuses its sweet aroma into every nook and corner, then is the time when we young and old, rejoice and feel thankful to the great Creator for the manifold blessings and comforts we have received, for the little part we have taken to allow nature to surround us with its beauty, its splendor, its comforts and benefits so much appreciated by us all. Because mankind is so much benefitted in so many different ways, by planting trees both forest and fruit, also by beautifying the home surroundings with ornamental trees and shrubs, led me to write this article in an endeavor to revive and stimulate tree planting.

The great benefits this state has derived from the early settlers tree claim planting besides the many other groves that were planted by the early pioneers, can not be estimated in dollars and cents. The many comforts and pleasure we enjoy from the beautiful trees that surround us, can not be purchased with Gold, while the value of trees and groves in this section cannot be overestimated.

A farm home without trees becomes a dreary and desolate abode regardless of the commodious arrangements of the dwelling and out-buildings, it has no attraction, it furnishes no outside comforts for its occupants, its appearance affords no invitation, it lacks the appearance of hospitality. It appears like a monument in the cemetery lot surrounded by death and desolation without any variation of scene, and these conditions were brought about because the beautiful trees were left out of the builder's plan, because nature was not permitted to unfold its beautiful over these premises, because nature was not called upon to contribute a portion of her inexhaustable supply of beauty and adornment, the beautiful trees were not provided for.

Had the trees and shrubs been provided for it would have furnished a different aspect for the surroundings of the commodious home. The trees with their profused foliage of modest green, where the weary and dependents seek refreshment and recreation in the shade and shelter, where the many beautiful birds assemble and build their homes, and watch with motherly care over their young and charm us with chirp and song to make our hearts feel light and happy.

Where Apple, Plum and Cherry bloom disperses its fragrance during the beautiful springtime, where during the months from May till October beautiful flowering shrubs, Roses and other beautiful flowers adorn the lawn and garden, filling the air with sweet perfume, where the honey bee is busy extracting the nectar from the many varieties of flowers, where in

the month of July the juicy Red Cherry shines from afar in the bright sunlight, which is so attractive and so much relished by both Mr. Robin and the barefoot boy, who are constantly engaged in a contest for a major portion of this most delicious fruit.

When in the month of September and October the big Red Apple loom up so conspicuously among the green foliage waiting to be gathered to be utilized as the most healthful food for child and adult.

When we allow nature to provide for such comforts and beauties to surround the commodious home it will afford the desired attraction where we all would love to linger.

We all greatly esteem such surroundings, where we can spend an idle hour for our recreation and behold how generous Nature has contributed to our comforts and wants. I therefor appeal to every reader of this article to make some effort, to make a start, to establish a little Paradise about every home in the State.

We can accomplish much in this direction, by combined efforts by exchanging plans, ideas and experience. Every man and woman interested in trees, shrubs, flowers and gardening, should join the State Horticultural Society, where much valuable information can be obtained from the annual reports of many contributors relating their experience of success and failures with tree culture, fruit growing and gardening from all parts of the State.

Any other information will be cheerfully given to the best of my ability.
Address,

**A. A. FRESEMAN, Prop. Lennox Nursery,
Lennox, South Dakota.**

MY EXPERIENCE IN RAISING FRUIT AND GROWING TREES FOR THE PAST 35 YEARS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

As it has been my custom to impart my experience in growing fruit and trees in South Dakota either through the columns of our local papers, or catalogue about this time of the season. I beg to present to you at this time this valuable little catalogue which contains much valuable information on successful fruit growing in South Dakota.

My thirty-five years of experience in this business gives me some advantage over many of my worthy friends and patrons, and those who are interested in this great work of nature will undoubtedly carefully follow these lines to its finish, and I think if they pursue to carry out the suggestions presented in this little book they will realize ample compensation for the time spent, and will preserve this book for future reference.

The success of successful fruit growing depends largely on the planter. I very often meet men who tell me that they have spent a lot of money in this direction and have very little to show for it. To those I wish to say, that if they will study these lines carefully they may find something wherein they have failed in the past, and if this should be the case try it once more and follow the methods that I have put into practice in my thirty-five years, by which I successfully grow more than twenty different varieties of Apples, six or eight different Crabs with many different varieties of Plums and Cherries and an abundance of small fruit. Of course I believe it is much easier to raise fruit in South Dakota now than it was thirty-five years ago.

Since our prairie plains have been broken—when the native blue grass has given away for the rich fields of wheat, corn and oats. Since the planting of the many timber claims and other groves that are now so conspicuous through the southern half of the State. These changes have now opened up a new territory for the more tender specie of fruit and ornamental trees, as these changes have assisted materially in moderating and regulating the element of extreme heat and cold, the cultivating of the soils, the planting of the many groves greatly adds to the moisture of the atmosphere and conserving it in the soils, as well.

The man who twenty-five or thirty years ago found it a difficult task to grow fruit in South Dakota would probably, with the same efforts, make a success of it now.

But let us not think that we can raise fruit successfully by carelessly planting fruit trees, shrubs or vines indiscriminately of whatever kind or variety. Great care should be exercised in selecting the varieties as well as getting trees that are acclimated and hardy for the district in which we desire to plant them. We now have quite a large list of the different fruits that have been thoroughly tested and found best adapted to our soil and climate. In my thirty-five years' experience I have tested out over fifty different varieties of standard apples, some twelve to fifteen different kinds of crabs. This experimental work furnished many sad disappointments. Much valuable time was spent, a lot of hard labor performed and some money spent without reaping any returns or any great encouragement.



MA AMONG THE ROSES AT OUR HOME

However these disappointments and set backs did not in the least discourage me in my efforts to conquer the crude and harsh element with something resistant in the fruit tree line. With trees that would be practically immune to the many diseases brought on by the sudden and extreme variation of temperature and atmospheric conditions prevailing here in this Northern climate. But of the many varieties tested some of them never lived long enough to bear. Some bore a few undesirable apples and then died, a few bore a very good fruit but the tree was no good. While some of the trees looked very promising and began to bear desirable fruit. When after a long cold winter I found them so badly hurt that they were grubbed out and assigned to the brush heap where the trees and my great expectation all went up in smoke.

Nevertheless I have saved something of value out of this unfortunate experience, besides the knowledge which I have attained and which is always at public service. I have also convinced myself beyond any doubt that the varieties of fruit trees named in this Catalogue are the most hardiest, the most prolific bearers of fruit for the different seasons, of all the fruit trees tested in this northern country, which in a measure compensates me for my many years of hard work and valuable time which I put into this experimental work. Now in case that you contemplate planting any trees in the spring look over this list carefully and send your order to me and you will get the best that can be had for this latitude.

All inquiries will be cheerfully answered, write either English or German. Send all orders to Lennox Nursery, Lennox, So. Dak.

Prices on first class stock will be found on following pages.

SELECTING GROUNDS

In selecting a plot for an orchard, you should select a well-drained piece of ground, where in case of a heavy rain no water would be left on the ground for any length of time. The soil ought to be well subdued, the deeper it has been cultivated in former years the better. If convenient, select a north or easterly slope; generally frost enters deeper into the ground on the north side of a hill than on the southern slope, and so it evidently does not thaw out as quickly as it would on a south slope, and consequently would have some effect in retarding the flow of sap in the early spring; and this may be the means of the fruit buds or open blossoms passing through a late frost in the spring without harm, where the trees on the south slope being a few days in advance may be materially damaged. I should advise to plant fruit trees from sixteen to eighteen feet apart in rows running north and south, and from eighteen to twenty feet in running east and west. By planting a little closer north and south it affords better protection against the extremely hot sun and also against the hot winds that occasionally sweep over this section from the southwest. After staking out your ground for the number of rows you intend to plant, plow out trenches (running north and south, if convenient) with a three or four horse team as deep as you can get down; stir up as much of the clay sub-soil as possible. The less use you have for the spade to prepare the place where you intend to set your tree the better it is. Two-thirds of the trees that die (provided they are in good condition when planted) is because they have not been properly planted. A tree cannot thrive or last very long if simply dumped into a hole barely large enough to take in the roots, and then carelessly filling the same without even straightening out or placing the roots back into their natural positions, or seeing that the dirt is packed firmly around the different roots, very seldom even trimming either root or top. It seems very cruel to accord such treatment to living trees. And the text, "as you sow so shall you reap," will show itself to the loss and sorrow of the planter.

The proper way to proceed, after you have your trenches plowed out, is to have one man who has had some experience to prepare the roots and set out the tree. One man to prepare the place where you intend to set your tree and fill in over the roots, and one man to hand out the trees to the planter. While the man with the spade removes all unbroken soil and clods and replaces in its place a few shovelful of well subdued soil for the bed of the roots, the planter with a sharp knife cuts back all broken and bruised roots to sound wood (always be sure to cut the root from the under side, so that the root when set the cut will rest on the ground in the hole;) he should also straighten out all roots and small fibers and place them as near as possible in their former position, while the man with the shovel sifts the dirt in between the roots. The planter also sees to it that the dirt is firmly packed around the roots. After the roots have been covered to the extent of two or three inches, the planter commences to tamp the dirt firmly over the root and around the butt of the tree either with his big number fourteens or with a regular tamper made for this special purpose. To tamp the dirt firmly over the roots and around the stock of the tree when planted should never be neglected, and should be repeated in a week or ten days after planting, and also after a heavy wind or rain storm. It is very necessary to go through a newly planted orchard after a heavy rain storm to straighten up the trees and retamp the dirt firmly around the body of the tree, to prevent the air from getting to the roots. While tamping the dirt firmly around the tree the planter should also trim the head of the tree suitable to his taste, but should never allow over three or four branches to extend from the trunk in different directions; these branches should be at least from one to two inches, one above the other, and should be cut back to four or five buds, or according to the supply of roots. Always set your tree so that the longest branches will extend to the south, to better protect the trunk against the scorching rays of the midday sun.

Plant the cherry trees on the highest and the plums on the lowest part of your plot. If your orchard is near your house then plant your cherry

trees nearest to the house unless it should be too low, as it will give you a little better chance to cope with the cherry thieves, such as robins, king-birds, thrushes and wood peckers, who all seem to be lovers of the fine, juicy, red cherries. The first two seasons you may raise any vegetables, potatoes or corn in between the trees, as this will stimulate cultivation, and you can raise practically as much of a crop the first two years as though you had no trees on the ground. Of course, as the trees gradually become larger they require more space above and below ground. The third year plant one or two rows of strawberries between the rows, as they require no excessive deep cultivation, and will bring large returns for the space they occupy until your trees will be in bearing. You should run the rows north and south, as this gives you from two to four feet more space between the rows. Keep your trees well mulched around and between the trees in the rows running north and south. Secure good, live trees, and follow the above instructions and you will certainly meet with success.

PRUNING TREES

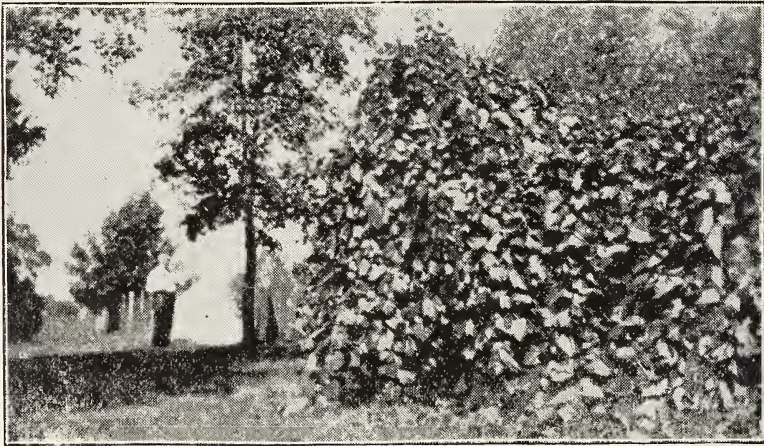


A LEISURE HOUR AT OUR HOME

It is very essential that this should be done while the trees are young. Pruning trees should begin when you plant them and kept up for four or five years after planting, and should be done in such manner as to make a well balanced head with plenty of light and air in the center, so when the tree begins to bear that air may freely circulate about the fruit and admit the rays of the sun to better color the fruit. I think it much better to nip a tender shoot in its infancy than to amputate large limbs after years of growth. Water sprouts, or as they are sometimes called, 'suckers,' should be cut away whenever they put in an appearance, or as soon as discovered at any time during the season. But other extensive trimmings should be done during the month of October and the early part of November, the latter part of February and March,

or about from 3 to 4 weeks before the sap starts to flow. And be sure to hang up your pruning shears during the months of April, May and June, unless it is used on newly planted trees, and then before the buds swell. You should also be ever on the lookout for blight, which should be clipped out immediately, or as soon as discovered. As this disease spreads very rapidly if not checked in time. Trees once effected to any great extent with this disease, it will be a very difficult matter to save them from entire destruction. Therefore, keep your eyes open for this disease. It will generally start in the month of July and frequently after hot, damp and sultry weather, and make its first appearance on the tender shoots which have made a vigorous growth since spring. You will notice the green bark of the shoot turn black and the leaves will die and turn red. As soon as you discover this, cut the limb back five or six inches below the place where it has turned black; or should this cutting only leave a short stub, you had better cut out the entire limb, but always be sure and cut back to good, sound wood that has not been infected.

GRAPES—We have quite a number of varieties that do well if properly handled. It requires no great amount of work, but requires a closer at-



OUR GRAPE ARBOR

tention than most of our small fruits, but if handled right there is no fruit that will pay better than grapes, and any garden or orchard, and, in fact, every farm home should cultivate not less than a dozen grape vines. It is invariably a fair crop every season, and the fruit is of excellent quality and flavor. Grapes should be planted on ground high enough to afford good drainage. A south slope is preferable, and a good shelter from the north is very essential. Plant in rows north and south 8 to 10 feet apart in the row. Plow out a trench as deep as you can with a good team, and then dig a hole at least a foot deeper than the bottom of the furrow and about three feet long, same width as trench. Fill it with well rotted manure about 8 inches. Now put in about 2 inches of sand and gravel mixed with a little good soil. Then put in about 2 or 3 inches of the richest well-subdued black soil and set your vine on this. Trim the roots and the vines that are too long to plant in a natural position in the trench and cover with good soil. When the roots are covered with two inches of dirt put in a thin layer of well rotted manure, then cover with dirt a little higher around the vine than the surface level. Now fill in the remaining open trench made with the plow with three or four inches of good rotted manure and cover with dirt. Cut the tops back to one or two leaders—if a 2-year-old you

may leave on three, providing you have a good root and stock. Pinch off all the rest of the buds during the summer, and before the ground freezes up in the fall—say in the early part of November, take down the vines, remove all foliage and clinchers, cut the vine back to about three feet, tie the tops together with binding twine and lay them down and cover with about three inches of dirt, and when winter sets in cover this with about six inches of common stable manure, and do not disturb them until about the 10th or 15th of May the following spring, when you can remove the covering. If the day is cloudy you may proceed to take up and tie the vines to the trellises at any time during the day; but if the day is clear and dry it is much better not to start until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as you will find that the vines have already sprouted. This will give the tender sprouts ten to fifteen hours of outdoor life before being exposed to the piercing rays of the sun. Have a post between each vine and securely fasten to these three strands of common smooth fence wire, and tie the vines to these wires, trailing them both ways from the main stalk. Use common binding twine to tie with, and handling your vines in this manner you can successfully raise Concord, Worden, Moore Early, Niagara, Janesville and many other hardy varieties.

This method of planting can be adopted for all small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries raspberries and blackberries, and also for apples plum and cherry trees, only it is not necessary to put in the sand or so much rotted manure under the roots of the trees, which is much work.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE

Strawberry culture in South Dakota is a good paying investment. Select a piece of ground which has been thoroughly cultivated for some time, well drained, the richer the better, free from weeds and foul seeds; if it has been plowed in the fall, pulverize in the spring and drag it down as fine as you can after pulverizing; this will settle the soil and prevent air spaces below the surface, to prevent the plant from drying up during a dry spell. After having your ground thus prepared, hitch your team to your corn planter, detach your runners from the wheel frame, lay a board across the seed boxes for a driver's seat, and mark out your rows, going back in the same row. This will give you a trench deep enough to imbed the roots of the strawberry plants. Plant only one-year-old plants that have not borne fruit, as they are very much easier started; the stalk is green and thrifty, while the older stalks become dry and woody and unless conditions are exceptionally favorable but a small per cent will grow. I would rather pay three dollars per hundred for good, new, thrifty plants than to get the old plants for nothing. So be sure that you buy only new plants. I grow my plants for setting on separate beds, and the parent plant is not allowed to fruit; but I pinch the blossoms out and thus the plant retains all its strength and energy for the production of new plants. Having your rows marked out as above stated, proceed to plant. Keep your plants well moistened while exposed to the air. Take a common market basket, put a layer of damp sawdust in the bottom, untie your bunches of plants, which are generally put up fifty in a bunch, carefully separating the roots, lay them with the tops to the outer end of the basket, put in one or two hundred plants, sprinkle the roots and sift some fine dirt sand or sawdust over the roots to protect them against the dry winds and sun. Make a little mound about two or three inches in height, three or four inches in diameter at the base, in the bottom of the trench, so that the top of the mound will be one-half to an inch below the surface of the ground. Now draw your plants from either end of your basket with your right hand, hold your left hand palm upwards, slip the stalk of the plant (root upward) between the second and third finger of your left hand, then with a quick turn of your hand set the plant on the mound already made. This will place every root point downward and as near in natural position as can be. Spread your fingers that cover the roots, put dirt over the roots, then slowly withdraw the hand and pack the dirt firmly over the

roots and around the stem. And proceed to your next plant. And if planted as above directed you will not lose many. Now, the distance between the plants in the row depends upon how you intend to grow them. If you prefer matted rows, which I think is best, twelve inches is about an average distance. But if you prefer hill culture, they should be planted from eighteen to twenty-four inches apart in the row. Some growers down south have them planted in hills three feet apart each way, and cultivate both ways with a one-horse cultivator. But I prefer matted rows, for the reason that it gives better protection for the roots during the hard winters prevailing in this section. In buying your plants, you should bear in mind that there are certain varieties of strawberry plants that can not produce fruit unless planted near some other variety whose blossoms contain pollen; in other words we must remember that there is sex in strawberry plants. We have the staminate and the pistillate varieties. The staminate is a self-fertilizer and bears its own pollen, while the pistillate must depend on the pollen of the staminate variety to become fertile and productive. Therefore it is essential in selecting to be certain and order both varieties and plant them alternately every other row or every other hill. You might say, why not plant all staminate or self-fertilizers. But I wish to say that some of our pistillate varieties produce the finest and most valuable fruit on our markets, and are very productive, and the plant is strong and vigorous. But, my friends, it is not all gold that glitters, and to grow strawberries successfully you are not done when you set out your plants. But you should be very careful and keep the weeds out of your strawberry patch, and see that the ground is kept loose and mellow about your plants. Never allow the soil to become baked and hard, as the loose and mellow soil will absorb and retain moisture, which is of vital importance and very essential for making a vigorous growth of the young plants. And right here I wish to say to save labor in cultivating, picking and trimming, always keep your strawberry beds in rows, regardless of the size of the patch. This gives you a chance to either cultivate with a horse and cultivator or a man with a hoe to get between the rows; it also gives you a better chance to clip the runners, which should all be clipped until the fruit has matured. It also greatly aids in picking fruit, as it is much easier to pick the fruit from the row and you can pick much faster than you can by wading all over a patch which has grown into a solid mat. And I think no garden is complete without a strawberry patch.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—APPLES

DUTCHESS—Tree very hardy, fruit large, color pale green with splashes of bright red sometimes covering the entire surface. It is the earliest apple and always in demand because it is the first new fruit of the season and a splendid apple for cooking. Price, 4-5 ft., 30c; 5-6 ft., 40c each.

IOWA BEAUTY—Tree very hardy and strong. Fruit ripens about ten days later than the Duchess. Color yellowish green with broad light red streak resembling the Duchess but form more conical; a good apple for cooking and apple butter, will keep to October. Price, 4-5 ft., 30c; 5-6 ft., 40c each.

EARLY HARVEST—Tree medium hardy. Fruit of excellent quality for many purposes, color a deep dull yellow, ripens about the same time as Iowa Beauty. A fine apple for desert and pie, will keep till October. Price, 4-5 ft., 25c; 5-6 ft., 35c each.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Tree medium hardy but subject to blight in some localities. Fruit good of fine flavor, tender and crisp, color pale yellow, very smooth skin and good size and a good looker. There are a few other varieties that I could add to this list, but these are the most hardiest trees and a good variety of the best summer apples that can be successfully grown in the north. Price, 4-5 ft., 30c; 5-6 ft., 40c each.

AUTUM APPLES

WEALTHY—It is hardly necessary to make any comment on this popular variety. The tree is very hardy and a fast grower of attractive form, an early bearer of the best all purpose apple grown anywhere, fruit large to very large, color underlaid with a cream yellow, splashed with deep red

stripes, many specimens are blushed with deep red almost covering the entire surface, giving it the appearance of the big Red Apple of the South and East so much talked of. This apple if carefully picked and put into a dry cellar or other storage place which is dry and the temperature kept between 25 and 40 degrees will keep till February, but only perfectly sound and well matured fruit should be selected and stored in bushel baskets, these storage places must have plenty of ventilation. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 50c.

PATTEN'S GREENING—Tree very hardy of a spreading nature, irregular, an early annual heavy bearer of a large yellowish green apple. Some specimens show a reddish hue on the sunny side, but when kept in storage for a time the general appearance is of a light yellow. It is a good shipper and commands a good price, quality good. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 45c.

HIBERNAL—One of the most hardy trees of the North, a strong and fast growing tree, well proportioned. Fruit large, color green with bright red streaks, quality fair, not as good as Patten Greening, will keep till December, if properly stored, the tree is valuable and is much used for top work with other varieties. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 45c.

WOLF RIVER—Tree very hardy, a fast grower with large spreading top somewhat irregular but strong. Fruit, in size the largest, grown in the United States. Its the greatest show apple, I have raised specimens that measured from 15 to 17 inches in circumference. Color yellowish green splashed with heavy carmine streaks, color and size make it very attractive on the show plate, grain rather coarse of fairly good flavor, but becomes mealy when overly ripe, one of the best apples for baking whole, will keep till December. Price, 5-6 ft., 35c.

EASTMAN—Tree very hardy, a vigorous grower, fruit yellow, red striped of good quality and fine flavor, medium large, will keep till late in November. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 45c each.

WINTER APPLES

GOLDEN RUSSET—Tree fairly hardy of fine stature and strongly built, similar in type as the Talman Sweet, requires very little trimming. Fruit fair size, very compact and hard until thoroughly ripe, grain very fine, skin somewhat rough of a deep yellow when fully ripe. Very much esteemed by all for its rich peculiar pear like flavor and its keeping qualities. Order a few of them, you will never regret it. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 45c each.

ANISIM—Tree very hardy, a fine tree, an early bearer of fine fruit, apple medium large, deep red, flesh white crisp and quite juicy of good flavor, holds well to the tree, and when properly stored will keep till January. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 45c each.

LONGFIELD—The hardiest tree of all our winter varieties. A tree that is well built, an early and heavy bearer of delicious medium sized apples of a waxen color with a pink blush on the sunny side. A most beautiful fruit; when properly graded and packed it makes a most attractive package. Don't leave this tree out of your order. Price, 4-5 ft., 40c; 5-6 ft., 50c each.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Tree fairly hardy of rapid growth, of attractive proportions; fruit very large of light green color; very smooth; the best keeper on the list; flesh yellowish white of fine grain and solid, of fine flavor; the best winter apple that can be produced in this section, will keep till July if properly stored. Price, 4-5 ft., 40c; 5-6 ft., 50c each.

MALINDA—Tree hardy, a fair grower and a medium bearer of a large yellow apple of excellent flavor, and will keep till February if properly stored. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 45c each.

Peerless, Scotts Winter, Grimes Golden, Talman Sweet and Pewaukee all fairly hardy and medium bearers of good fruit. For prices see page 11.

I have a few other varieties of Winter Apples for which I have not found a name yet, which I can recommend, the fruit of all these varieties is of number one quality and the trees are perfectly hardy and appear well adapted to our northern climate. I have listed them by number.

- No. 1**—Is a red apple resembling the Jonathan. Price 4-5 ft., 50c each.
- No. 2**—Is a large streaked apple resembling the Duchess, but very fine grain, a good keeper till January. Price, 4-5 ft., 50c each.
- No. 3**—Is a medium size waxen color. I think it is a relative of the Longfield, fruit crisp, juicy and of fine flavor. Price, 4-5 ft., 50c each.
- No. 4**—Is the Golden Russet. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 45c each.
- No. 5**—Is a very large yellowish green apple with small red stripes fusing at cavity. A good apple and will keep till February. Price, 4-5 ft., 45c; 5-6 ft., 50c each.

CRABS

HYSLOP—Tree a very rapid grower but sometime blights very badly. Fruit large of a dark deep red with a purple bluish hue when left on the tree until fully ripe, an early bearer and very late keeper. Always demand a good price owing to the lateness when all other crabs have disappeared from the market. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 40c each.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Is a very hardy tree, fruit medium of bright red and yellow, strong flavor, good for pickling. Price, 4-5 ft., 30c; 5-6 ft., 50 cents.

TRANSCENDANT—A very hardy tree, sometimes affected by blight but not dangerously if looked after. I have a tree here at home 33 years old which bears a good crop every year. Fruit is of a deep yellow with a bright reddish blush, of medium size, the very best for pickling. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 40c each.

FLORENCE—A very hardy tree, apple smaller than Hyslop, color red and green, good flavor. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 40c each.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—The most hardiest tree of the whole list. A rapid grower and an early bearer of small orange colored apples, fine for pickling, an abundant annual bearer. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 40c each.

WHITNEY—It is hardly necessary to describe this well know variety. I think it should be taken from the Crab Apple list and put on the standard list. Tree very hardy, an upright grower, an early bearer of the most delicious fruit in its season, a fine eating apple and it has no equal for preserving. Price, 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 45c each.

PLUMS

Forest Garden—A very strong growing tree, fruit large and quite early, of fine flavor, 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents each; 3 to 5 ft., 50 cents each.

Desota—One of the hardiest varieties propagated in the northwest; a nice, red juicy plum, ripe about September 20th. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents each; 4 to 5 ft., 35 cents each.

Miner—A very hardy tree of rapid growth, somewhat tardy bearer, but fruit of excellent flavor and large, some seasons a little late. 2 to 3 ft., 10 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 20 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 35 cents each.

Surprise—It's one of the Miner family, very hardy, fruit of a deep red, an excellent plum for market, of delicious flavor. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents each; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cents each.

CHERRIES

Early Richmond—The most popular cherry tree grown throughout the northwest; the tree is a free grower, quite hardy and very productive. I have a few trees 22 years old and they have borne a crop every year for 18

years Of course some crops were light, owing to heavy late frost, but I have picked from my best trees as much as three bushels from a single tree. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cents each; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents each; 6 to 7 ft., 75 cents.

English Morello—About as hardy as any fruit; about 3 weeks later than Early Richmond; fruit a shade darker than Early Richmond and a trifle more fleshy. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cents each; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents each.

Wragg—A very vigorous tree, not as hardy as Early Richmond; fruit fully as large but about 2 weeks later, of fine quality. 2 to 3 ft., 20 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 30 cents each; 4 to 5 ft., 40 cents each; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cents each.

Ostheim—A fine, upright tree, a rapid grower, a very hardy tree if on its own root; fruit a deep red, much larger than Early Richmond and about 2 weeks later. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents each; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents each; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents each; 5 to 7 ft., 75 cents each.

Montmorency—A variety which apparently will make a hit in the north-west. I have planted a few of these about 4 years ago and they are as fine as can be asked for; tree is a free grower, color of bark, a shade lighter than the other named varieties, fruit quite large, of good flavor, about 10 days later than Early Richmond.

May Duke—A tree in habit about the same as Early Richmond, a prolific bearer of a very light-red cherry, very juicy, fine flavor. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cents; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 45 cents each; 5 to 6 ft., 60 cents each.

Compass—Supposed to be a cross between the Dakota Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. The tree resembles the Sand Cherry very much, the bark being almost identical, fruit very large, resembling the Miner plum in form and not quite as large, and color dark red with a purple hue, has very fine and rich flavor. The tree is very hardy and should be planted to some extent in every orchard. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cents; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cents each; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cents each.

The prices on Plums and Cherries will be found on the following pages.

PRICES

SUMMER APPLES

	4 to 5 ft. Each	5 to 6 ft. Each	4 to 5 ft. 10 lots	5 to 6 ft. 10 lots
Duchess.	30c	40c	\$2.50	\$3.00
Iowa Beauty	30c	40c	2.50	3.00
Earley Harvest	25c	35c	2.00	2.50
Yellow Transparent	30c	35c	2.25	2.75

FALL VARIETIES

Wealthy, Pat—Greening.....	35c	45c	3.00	4.00
Hibernal, Whitney	30c	35c	2.75	3.25
Wolf River, Charlamoff.....	30c	35c	2.75	3.25

WINTER VARIETIES

Longfield, N. W. Greening...	40c	50c	3.50	4.50
Anisim, Malinda	35c	45c	3.00	4.00
Peerless, Scots Winter.....	30c	35c	2.75	3.25
Grimes Golden, Tal—Sweet.	40c	50c	3.50	4.50
Pewaukee, Golden Russet...	35c	40c	3.00	3.50



YELLOW SIBERIAN CRAB

CRAB APPLES

Early Strawberry, Hislop	} ..	30c	40c	2.75	3.50
Transcendant, Florence					
Brier Sweet, Minnesota					
Yellow Siberian, Martha					
Whitney, Soulard					

CHERRIES

Early Richmond, Wragg	} ..	Each	Each	Ten Lot	Ten Lot
Large Montmorency E. Morello		3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5
Compass Cherry		35c	45c	\$3.00	\$4.00

PLUMS

Desota, Forest Garden	} ..	Each	Each	Ten Lot	Ten Lot
Wolf, Wyant, Blackhawk		3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5
Surprise		35c	45c	\$3.00	\$4.00

Hansen's Hybrid Plums	3-4 ft., 40c	4-5 ft., 50c	3-4 ft., \$3.50	4-5 ft., \$4.00
Opata, Sapa	3-4 ft., 40c	4-5 ft., 50c	3-4 ft., \$3.50	4-5 ft., \$4.00
Hanska, Kaga	3-4 ft., 40c	4-5 ft., 50c	3-4 ft., \$3.50	4-5 ft., \$4.00
Wachampa, Skuya	3-4 ft., 40c	4-5 ft., 50c	3-4 ft., \$3.50	4-5 ft., \$4.00
Americanna Seedlings	3-4 ft., 15c	4-5 ft., 25c	3-4 ft., \$1.25	4-5 ft., \$2.00

Juneberries, very hardy....2-3 ft., 15c; 3-4 ft., 20c; 2-3 ft., \$1.25; 3-4 ft., \$1.75

GOOSEBERRIES

	1 year Each	2 year Each	1 year 10 lots	2 year 10 lots
Downing, Industry	15c	25c	\$1.25	\$2.00
Houghton, Red Jacket.....	15c	25c	1.25	2.00

CURRENTS

Red Dutch, White Dutch.....	10	15c	\$.90	\$1.35
Fahys, Holland, long bunch.....	15c	20c	1.35	1.75
Perfection.	20c	25c	1.50	2.00

GRAPES

Concord, Worden Seedling.....	15c	20c	\$1.25	\$1.75
Niagra, Moores Early.....	15c	20c	1.25	1.75

RASPBERRIES—RED VARIETIES

Rooted Plants, One and Two Years Old

	Each	10	100
King, Cuthbert, Turner, Black Hills.....	10c	\$0.75	\$5.00
Prof. Hansen's Sunbeam.....	20c	1.75	5.00
Freseman's Pride	15c	1.00	6.00

BLACK CAPS, RASPBERRIES

Freseman's Black Cap—A chance seedling found in my orchard about four years ago. I have now a limited number of 2 yr. old plants to spare. The berry is a large black, shiney fruit of excellent flavor. The vine appears to be much hardier than any other Black Raspberry which I have tested out. There is no danger of this vine to spread all over your garden as is the case with many of red varieties. I propagate them from tip layers. They are great bearers and will please you. Price, 30c each; ten for \$2.50.

MIAMA BLACK—A good bearer but fruit not as large and vine not as hardy.

GREGG—Also a black cap, fruit is good size and flavor.

OHIO EVERBEARING—A dark red berry, season August and September. Price on above three varieties, 10c each; 10 for 50c; 100 for \$3.00.

BLACKBERRIES

Snyder—A prolific bearer of good fruit but must be protected during winter, if not it will winter kill in hard winters without protection. Price, 10c each; 10 for 60c; 100 for \$4.00.

German—(Brum beeren) Blackberry, a very large and juicy berry, a good bearer, but must be trimmed back and protected during winter if good crops are desired. Price, 15c each; 10 for \$1.00; 100 for \$7.00, for good, strong 2-year old plants.

DEWBERRY—Lucretia, grown from tip layers. Price, 1 year old, 10c each, 10 for 85c; 2 year old 15c each, 10 for \$1.25.

STRAWBERRIES—Senator Dunlap, Bedderwood, Bubach, Captain Jack, Warfield, Crescent, Jessie and Haverland, the above named plants of which some are staminate and others are pistillate varieties, and are so arranged in my plant beds, that in ordering a hundred plants you will be sure to get of both sexes and thereby fertilize every blossom. I find that this way of mixing the different varieties bring larger crops than when planted separ-

ate. I find the pistillate varieties when properly fertilized by the pollen of the stamen plants, bear the largest fruit and a bigger crop than the self-fertilizers.

Price on above combination, \$1.25 per 100, \$6.00 per 1000, good, strong, fresh dug plants. I make Strawberry Plants a specialty, you will get the best money can buy when you favor me with your order for Strawberry Plants.

Everbearing Strawberry plants, Suberb Francis Progressive and Americus. Prices, 25 plants for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00, all fresh dug.

EVERGREENS

I presume a majority of the readers have had some experience with evergreen planting and no doubt many of them have met with poor success. Such has been my experience in the early years in trying to get some of the beautiful trees to grow. Our failures may be attributed to three different causes: First, and by far the largest per cent of our failures may be attributed to the planting of dead evergreens. Second, in negligence in planting live evergreens and third, not giving them proper care during the first 2 or 3 years after they have been transplanted.

Of course the evergreen that was dead or nearly dead when planted there is absolute no hope for its recovery. No matter how much pains we take in planting but it is very difficult to ascertain which are dead or nearly dead and those that are yet in fair condition for planting. I admit in my former years I have planted many thousands evergreens that were dead when I planted them.

To get around this buy the evergreen with ball of dirt and burlapped. Dig the holes in the fall before or early spring, dig them large enough and deep enough. We cannot make them too large or too deep if we fill in before setting the tree. For large trees from 2½ feet up. I always have the hole deep enough to fill in about 12 inches of surface soil mixed with 1/3 sand, making a mound in the center of the hole on which I set the tree, this will put all the roots point downward. I use the same mixture to cover the roots to about 2 or 3 inches then I fill in with dirt at hand within an inch of the top of the hole, this I fill in with fine sand. This sand on top and in the bottom acts as a conservator of moisture also as a filter or drainage. Now if the season should become very dry during August and September you should give the newly planted trees some water every third evening for that dry period and be sure that they have plenty of moisture before it freezes up in the fall when the tree retires into winter quarters.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS

Mountain Ash, 3-4 ft., 25c; 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 50c each.
 Linden, 3-4 ft., 25c; 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c each.
 Soft Maple Oak Leaf, 3-4 ft., 10c; 4-5 ft., 15c; 5-6 ft., 30c; 6-8 ft., 40c each.
 Elm White, 3-4 ft., 10c; 4-5 ft., 20c; 5-6 ft., 35c; 6-8 ft., 50c each.
 White Ash, 3-4 ft., 10c; 4-5 ft., 15c; 5-6 ft., 25c each.
 White Birch, 3-4 ft., 25c; 4-5 ft., 35c; 5-6 ft., 50c; 6-8 ft., 75c each.

EVERGREENS

Black Hills Spruce, twice transplanted, with ball of dirt and burlapped, 12 to 18 inch, 50c; 18 inch to 2 ft., 75c; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00.
 Colorado Blue Spruce, 8 to 12 inch, 35c; 12 to 16 inch, 75c.
 Douglas Blue, 8 to 12 inch, 30c; 12 to 16 inch, 50c.
 Colorado Blue Select, 12 to 18 inch, \$1.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each.
 Black Hills Pine, not transplanted, 8-12 inch, 10c each; \$7.50 per 100.
 Black Hills Pine, not transplanted, 12-18 inch, 20c each; \$14.50 per 100.
 Black Hills Spruce, not transplanted, 8-12 inch, 10c each; \$8.00 per 100.
 Black Hills Spruce, not transplanted, 12-18 inch, 20c each; \$15.00 per 100.

We have large Evergreens from 8 to 14 ft. will make liberal prices on application. Order Evergreens early.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

Spirea Van Houti 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Snow Ball, 2-3 ft., 25c each; 3-4 ft., 35c each.

Lilac Beauty, 2-3 ft., 20c each; 3-4 ft., 25c each; 4-5 ft., 40c each.

White Lilac, 2-3 ft., 20c each; 3-4 ft., 30c each.

Persian Lilac, 2-3 ft., 15c each 3-4 ft., 25c each; 4-5 ft., 35c each.

Hydrangea Grandiflora, 2-3 ft., 35c each.

Wigelia, 2-3 ft., 25c each; 3-4 ft., 30c each.

Syringa, Mock Orange, 2-3 ft., 25c; 3-4 ft., 35c each.



BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS AT HOME

ROSES, HARDY OUTDOOR

American Beauty, Double Pink very hardy, very beautiful, each 35c; 3, \$1.00.

Geo. Washington, Deep Crimson, hardy and a fine bloomer each 35c; 3, \$1.00.

Richmond, Scarlet crimson with attractive foliage, each 25c; 5 for \$1.00.

Duchess of Braunschweig, a fine golden yellow, each 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

Belle Siebrecht, a deep rich pink, very solid, extra fine, each 50c; 3, \$1.25.

Crimson Rambler, climbing, a rapid grower, crimson, each 40c; 3, \$1.10.

Baby Rambler, a beautiful climber, clustered with deep red roses, each 40c.

Yellow Rambler, profused covered with small yellow roses, 35c; 3, \$1.00.

Queen of the Prairie an old reliable, a large red rose, each 35c; 3, \$1.00.

Seven Sisters, a soft pink, large clusters, sweet perfume, each 50c.

Hydrangea P. G. A beautiful shrub for lawn or in the flower garden, quite hardy, attain a height from 4 to 5 ft., flowers large pyramidal form, from white to light pink. Some specimens attain the size from 6 in. at base to 10 in. long. Bloom from July until frost. Price, 12 to 18 in., 35c; 18 to 24 in., 50c each.

HARDY BULBS

Peonies White	25 cents each, 3 for \$0.50
Peonies Brown	45 cents each, 3 for 1.00
Peonies Crimson	35 cents each, 3 for 1.00
Peonies Red	30 cents each, 3 for .75

Iris, a beautiful spring flowering plant, producing large lily-like flower, 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents, 12 for \$1.00.

Tiger Lillies—These hardy plants will thrive in most any kind of soil but do better on a rich loam soil. Double or single flower 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents.

Lily of the Valley, one of the most attractive of the spring perennials, 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents.

Lily Arnatum, one of the most beautiful lilies on the list, flower very large, almost white. 35 cents each, 3 for \$1.00.

Lily Flora Plina (double) 40 cents each.

TENDER BULBS

Caladiums, assorted colors.....	each 35 cents, 3 for \$1.00
Candas, assorted colors.....	each 35 cents, 3 for 1.00
Dahlia, assorted colors.....	each 35 cents, 3 for 1.00
Dahlia, Ruby Green.....	each 50 cents

I have many other perennial flowering plants which space does not permit to mention.

SPRAYING FORMULAS

Kerosene Emulsion—Kerosene emulsion is the every-day insecticide to use in combating sucking insects, and must be made by the horticulturist at the time, or soon before the time, he wishes to do the spraying. The following formula for making kerosene must be followed exactly since otherwise one will not make a complete emulsion: Hard soap (preferably good whale-oil soap), one-half pound, kerosene, two gallons water (soft), one gallon, churn ten minutes, add water, 19 gallons.

The hard soap should be cut up into small pieces and thoroughly dissolved and the water boiling hot, remove the vessel from the fire and add two gallons of kerosene (coal oil). The receptacle should be large enough to contain about twice this amount of material. Remove the spray nozzle from the pump and churn this material thoroughly for ten minutes by pumping it back into itself. In a few minutes the material will look like milk, but one should not stop, but keep this churning up the whole time, otherwise a complete emulsion may not be formed. At the expiration of the ten minutes churning, the material will be thick and creamy in consistency, and will not keep a long time without the kerosene separating and forming on top. When one desires to spray, this stock emulsion should be added to 19 gallons of water and the whole stirred thoroughly.

Bordeaux Mixture—4 lbs. Sulphate of Copper into 6 gallons of water, 7 lbs. Lime into 6 gallons of water. Dissolve the same and mix thoroughly, then add 40 gallons of water.

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